ARRIVAL

OF THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA

Suppression of the Portuguese Rebellion.

THE THREATENED CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

OUR EUROPEAN DESPATCHES.

AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.

DECLINE IN COTTON. &c., &c., &c.

The British mail steamship Europa, Capt. Lott,

assived yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence the sailed on Saturday afternoon, the 26th ult. The pews is one week later from all parts of Eu

k is not important except to the cotton interests The British steamship Canada, from Beston, serived at Livergool on Monday evening, the

The American mail steamship Hermann, Capt B. Crabtree, saked from Southampton on Friday afternoon, the 25th ult., for New York, with the American contract mails. She has between fifty and nixty passengers and a small freight of merchandise, principally from Germany and France.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows a decline of one-fourth of a penny per

The market for American State stocks in Londo had experienced no particular change during the week. Messrs. Bell & Son quoted, on the 25th ult., prices as follows :--

Accounts from Madrid state that the Minister of

Finance was actively preparing his Budget, which will be presented to the Chambers in June. The 12th ult. being the anniversary of the reburn of the Pope to Rome, his Holiness was waited

upon by the diplomatic corps. We learn from Berlin that Austria has proposed. in case of certain events, to march 200,000 troops

through Piedmont. The German kingdoms, it is stated, will terminate the Dresden Congress by recalling their agents. Prince Schwarzenberg has been appointed Go-

Vernor of Transylvania.

Accounts from Vienna state that it is expected

the Pope's government will solicit the intervention of Austrian troops.

The accounts from Portugal announce that Gen. Saldanha has failed in his insurrectionary movement, and has, in consequence, directed his course towards the Spanish frontier.

There have been some Ministerial changes at Terin, but not of a nature to alter the character of

One hundred and fifteen Hungarian deserters from Lombardy, under the command of Colonel Fur. have arrived at Berne, in Switzerland.

The steamship Thames, with the West India and Pacific mails, arrived at Southampton on the 20th ult. She had a full cargo, and \$1,209,046 on

A radical demonstration, but of a very insignificant character, took place at Genoa on the 14th ult. The government, in consequence, expelled three foreigners who uttered seditious cries, and comitted to the Castle of Alexandria a half-pay Colonel, who disobeyed orders in being present.

Our London Correspondence.

Crystal Palace-The Opening-The Militar Insurrection in Portugal-The Coming Crisis in Prance—England and the Refugees—The runned Conspiracy in London—Programme of the Char-hist Convention—Austria—haly—Miscellaneous. THE STATE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Friday, April 25, 1851. The approaching opening of the Crystal Palace and the military insurrection in Portugal, have been the two absorbing topics of the week, and have tended to enliven the Easter holidays the gayeties of which, out of doors, were marred by a

On the 1st of May, as announced, the Crystal Palace will be solemnly opened by the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, the ministers, foreign ambassadors, &c. The Archbishop of Canterbury will invoke God's blessing upon the undertaking. when an anthem will be sung. Foreign exhibitors, and all persons holding season tickets, will be admitted to the opening. I subjoin the official programme of the opening, which may interest many

and all persons holding season tickets, will be admitted to the opening. I subjoin the official programme of the opening, which may interest many of your readers:—

ENHISTION OF PSI.

Her Majesty having signified her royal pleasure that arrangements should be made to enable Her Majesty to gratify a wish very generally expressed on the part of the public to be present at a curemony by which Her Majesty should open the exhibition of the works of Industry of all nations on the let of May, Mer Majesty's commissioners hereby give notice that the programme of this core mony, and the regulations under which the helders of reason tickets will be admitted, are as follow—Rabbitors' attendants who have been annetioned by the Executive Committee will be admitted between the hours of 8 and 9 o'ceck, at doors specified on their cards, and will immediately take their places by the counters or objects, which they have for the building between the hours of 9 and half-past 11 o'clock, and will be allowed to take their places, subject to police regulations, in the hower part of the building and in the galleries, except the parts railed off in the nave and transept.

A platform will be raised to the north of the centre of the transept, on which a chair of State will be placed.

Her Majesty secutive Committee and the Foreign Acting Commissioners. In full dress or in plain evening dress.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Her Majesty's Ministers, the great ofherers of state, and the foreign ambassadors and ministers, will take their places on the platform, to the right and left of the chair of state, in full dress, also at 11½ o'clock.

Her Majesty, proceeding in state, with the royal family, Kreign guests, etc., and her and the for each from

all dress also at 113, o clock.

Her Majesty, proceeding in state, with the royal family, Kreigh guests, etc., and her and their suites, from Sackingham Palace, up Constitution hill, and down Rotten row, will enter the Exhibition building by the north notrance precisely at 12 o clock. She will ascend the station and take her sent in the chair of state.

On Her Majesty's arrival, a choir will sing "God Save he Queen."

On Her Majesty's arrival, a choir will sing "God Save
the Queen."

On the Queen taking her seat, his Royai Highness Prince
Aftert will join the Royal Commissioners, and, when the
music has censed, proceed at their fixed to the platform,
and read to Her Majesty a short report of the proceedings of the commission up to that time which he will
then deliver to Her Majesty, together with the catalogue
of the articles exhibited. Her Majesty will return a gracious answer, handed to her by the secretary of State;
after which His Royal Highness Prince Aibert will take
his place again by the side of Her Majesty.

The Doyen of the corps diplomatics will read an address
her Majesty on behalf of the foreign nations who have
contributed to the exhibition, to which her Majesty will
return a gracious answer.

contributed to the exhibition, to which her Majesty will return a grace six artsholdship of Canterbury will then say a prayer, invoking God's blessing upon the undertaking, believed by a short atchese sting by the choir.

A royal procession will then be formed, preceded by the Commissioners, which will turn to the right, more to the west and of the nave by its north side, return to the east end of the nave by its north side, including the count end of the transpit, and come back to the centre along the north side of the nave by the procession, who will be appeared to keep the pieces which have been assigned to them, to see her Majesty and the procession.

have been seekly ed to them, to see her Majosty and the procession.

Ouring the precession, the occase appointed will play marches, taking the mande up so the Queen's approach.

On her Majosty's return to the platform, the Queen's approach, will declare "the Exhibition opened" which will be announced to the public by a fleurish of trumpets and the firing of a royal salute on the neith of the Serpentine; whereupon the berriers, which had kept the nave clear, will be thrown open, and the public will be allowed to the man open. reulate. Her Majorty will then return to Buckingham Palace

by the route by which she come.

All the doors, which will have been closed at half past
If e clock, will, upon her Majorty's departure he epened

egain

By order of Her Majesty's Commissioners,

EDGAR A. HOWRING. Acting Secretary.

Bablation Building, Hyde, Park, April 22.

There still seems much to be done before the 1st

The company was composed of the following gentlemen:

Alex. Henry, Member Parliament, Manchester; Alex. Henry, Member Parliament, Manchester; Oapt. Jas. West, Steamer Atlantic; Gen. H. Walbridge, New York; Hoa. Geo. W. Wright, California; Col. J. S. Du Solle, Philadelphia; John S. Cunningham, of Virginia; A S Thornben, Manchester; J. E. Kendall, Manchester; Thos. Swanwick, New York; Chas. Flake, Boston; Jno. Marland, Boston; G. Heman, Manchester; H. Thornton, Manchester; Jno. Heary, Manchester; W. Clapp, New York; J. J. Townsend, New York; W. Powell, Philadelphia; Jno. Lindop, Manchester; L. D. Lenot, Philadelphia; Jno. Lindop, Manchester; C. F. Livermore, New York; N. Sullivan, New York; H. E. Gillilan, Ireland; Jno. Wood, Manchester; A. W. Little, Philadelphia; Wm. S. Lewis, Philadelphia; Jno Fotter, Philadelphia; Thos. Barton, Manchester; G. A. Fanshaw, New York; G. H. Beeking, Philadelphia; C. Chamberlin, Manchester; James Heard, Manchester; Gr. H. Booth, New York; T. B. Becknell, Huddersfield; J. S. Nye, Boston; N. Carter, Manchester; Mr. Divine, New York; J. T. Heltman, Manchester; Samuel Melean, New York; Thos. Slocemb, Boston; J. Johnson, Manchester; W. Henry, Manchester; Mr. J. Divine, Pennsylvania; N. S. Longee, Boston; Mr. Garcenne, New York; G. W. Stowell, Boston; Dr. N. Gidaey, Manchester; Geo. Blies, New York; J. C. Hitchcook, New York; L. K. Morris, New York; Mr. Thayer, Liveppool; B. Shaen, Manchester; C. Whifield, Manchester, and others.

At six o'clock the large company assembled around the table, with Captain West at the head, supported by Alex. Henry, Esq., member of Par-liament, as Chairman, and the Mayor of Manchester, Hon. G. W. Wright, member of Congress from California, General Walbridge, of New York, John S. Cunningham, of Norfolk, Virginia, and Col. J. S. Du Solle, of Philadelphia, invited

guests. After the toasts to "The Queen," and "The President of the United States," had been duly honored, the toast in honor of Capt. West was auounced, amid the most rapturous, thrilling, wholesouled, and exciting applause. Capt. West's heart was filled to the brim, and he responded under feelings of irrepressible emotion. On resuming his seat, be remarked, characteristically, "I would ra-ther break two shafts than make a speech."

The cloth having been removed, the President gave—
1. 'The Queen, Prince Albert, and the rest of the royal family?' Music—God Save the Queen."
2 "The President of the United States." Music—Hall

2 "The President of the United States." Music-Hall Columbia.
The toast of the evening was prefaced by the chairman's remarks upon the sterling qualities of Capt. West, and the rending of the amexed letters from Abbot Lawrence, American Minister at London, and D. O. Kellogg, Consul of Glasgow:

3 Our Guest, Captais Jac. West, the gallant commander of the American Steamship Atlantic—Dur appreciation of his skill as a navigator can only be excelled by our regard for him as a man.

This was received with tumultuous and prolenged cheering.

cheering.

Capt. West, upon rising, was greeted with another round of applause, and proceeded briefly and with deep emotion to return thanks for the honor done

4 "The Mayor of Manchester." was the next toast 4 "The Mayor of Manchester," was the next toast. It was prenaced by remarks from the chair. The Mayor responded in a handsome speech, at the coaclusion of which he proposed the health of "General Walbridge of New York," to which the General responded in a speech which fascinated all pre-

ent. General Walbridge proposed "The Press." Col. J. S. Du Solie, of New York, responded eloquently.

Mr. S. Leman proposed the health of the Chairman, which was neatly responded to by Mr. Henry, M. P.

M. P.
After speeches from George D. Parrish, of Philadelphia, and Samuel McLean, of New York, (Vice Presidents at the dimer) and the sigging of the Star Spangled Banner, Vankee Doodle, and Hail Columbia, this liberal and glorious party separated at 12 o'clock on Saturday night.

columbia, this liberal and glorous party separated at 12 o'clock on Saturday night.

On Sunday morning, 20th April, the Corporation of Manchester was assembled at the City Hall, to receive Capt. West, who was presented by the Mayor.

At night a quiet but sumptuous dinner was given to Capt. West, at the splendid mansion of John Potter, Esq., Mayor of Manchester,—a glorious specimen of the English gentleman. The party was select, consisting only of the Mayor, Captann West, General Walbridge, Hon. G. W. Wright, John S. Cunningham, Col. J. S. Du Solle, George D. Parrish, and Wm. S. Lewis.

Invitations are out for a soirée this evening, at the mansion of Alex. Henry, (a millionaire and member of Parliament, and well known to your New York merchants,) in honor of Capt. West.

No American navigator has excited so much attention and esteem in England as our own glorious, noble West. With Jenny Lind's prayers in America, and dinner honors in England, Capt. Westmust be happy and successful.

The following letters were received in answer to invitations extended to our Minister and the Uni ted States Consul in Glasgow, to be present at the

Manchester dinner:—

Lendon, April 15, 1851.

Gentiemen—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, and in reply to say, that it would afford me high gratification to be present at the complimentary dinner proposed to be given by our countrymen, in Manchester, to Capt. West, of the Atlantic. From an account of that unfortunate voyage, given by my sen and others who were passengers on board the Atlantic, I am quite sure, for nautical skill and seamanship, Capt. West proved himself in all respects equal to the trying occasion; and no man could have done more than tap. West performed as a seaman, in bringing his ship into port. His patience perseverance, and uniform gentlemaniske conduct commend him in my opinion to the consideration and distinguished attentions of the American people. It is a source of regret to me that my official duties here will prevent me from giving expression of my admiration of his conduct in person, by the acceptance of the invitation with which you have honored me. I have to request that you will do me the favor to offer to your guest, and to my assembled countrymen who may be prevent at the dinner, my best wishes for their he althand happiness, and believe me, my dear sir, very faithfully, your obliged and obedient servant, although the committee, Manchester.

Consultate or the University of the Committee, Manchester.

Construction or the United States, Constitute of the Constitute of the Constitution to attend the entertainment to be given to Captain James West, of the American steamble Atlantic, at the Albion Hotel, in Manchester, to merrow evening, is but this moment received, and I regret that my engagements are such that I am on mpetic to decline it. mpelled to decline it. The seaman-hip displayed by Capt. West, under the

The seeman-hip displayed by Capt. West, under the most trying circumstances of extraordinary peril, in his last effect to cross the Atlantic, in command of the galinit steamer of the rame name, and the good judgment vinced in returning to Europe, after the entire disability of her machinery had occurred, and his devotion to the comfort and wishes of his passengers, during storous of unprecedented severity, are subjects descring of public approbation, and nothing would affect me greater pleasure than to unite in doing honor to him on the occasion, did not circumstances forbid it.

Thunking you for the invitation, I am, very truly your obesient servant,

D. O. KELLOHO,
Mersers, N. Sullivas, and J. E. Kespatt, Committee, Manchester.

As a mark of respect and courtesy to the editor of the New York Herald, a ticket, of which the following is a copy, was despatched to him :-

The pleasure of the company of the Editor of the New York Install is respectfully solicited at an enterpairment to be given to Captain J. suss West, of the Association team-hip Atlantic, at the Albion Hotel, on the It thouse,

at six o'clock in the vening.

N. SULLIVAN,
I. E. KENDALL,
Albion Hotel, Manchester, April, 1851.

An early answer is requested.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, April 24, 1851.

Whees of Louis Napoleon-The Press - Candidate for the next Presidency-Changarnier and Louis Nopoleon-A Political Street Fight-Scizure of the Charitari-Riet and Arrests-May Fourth-Al gurz-Nartaez-Pertugul-Londerdy and To-bacce-The Papul Langue-Mazzini - The Usburg Family-Germany-Turkey and Austrez-Turkey and Egypt-Greece-China-Death of the Counters of Nessdrode-Austrian Crudius, &c. &c.

The vacation of the Chamber has given a sort of espite to the emotions of the statesmen of France. Besides this, Louis Napoleon is ill. It is said that he has had an attack of the gout, and that he is now lingering on his bed, knowing not how long this indisposition will last. I have seen Mr. Conneau, the doctor of the Elysee, who assures me that no fear

is entertained about the illness of the President. Whilst we enjoy a little peace in politics, the journals of Paris have not ceased their daily attacks against each other, and, for an observer like me, it is very curious to remark how quarrelsome the editors of the capital of France are. Look at the Presse, the Gazette de France, the Siecle, the Constituturnel, and, I may say, all the newspapers of Paris, and you will see their columns filled with gen, Section.

His Worship, John Potter, the Mayor of Manchester, the Mayor of Manchester, the real H. Walbridge of New York; the Hen. C. W. Wright, at California; John S. Con., pingham, Communication of the Wirghington of the Wirghington of the Wirghington of the Wirghington of the Worthy successors of Alarica, "A with those who are rich, and consequently we are slanders against every one and every thing. This

driven into an abyss. When shall we fall ? That

The candidate for the next Presidency has nominated by M. de Girardin, in his journal La

by them. General Cavaignae, the same who crushed the anarchists in June, 1848, was also put forward, but after a long discussion, his rival was decidedly more popular. Thus, if se are not prevented by a providential power. Ar. Nadaud will be the next President. It is said that he proposes to be the imitator of Washinston, and the real founder of a true republic in France. We shall see; but I do not think that Mr. Nadaud has talent enough to make himself equal in rank to the great father of the United States.

New of a much higher interest is that of the reconciliation of Louis Napoleon with General Changarnier. M. Leon Faucher, the new Minister of the Interior, has declared that an immediate rapprochement was necessary, to attract the majority, and I have been told that both parties have consented to make peace. It is said that the only condition of the renewe if friendship, by General Changarnier and his partisans, is, that the General who took his place in the command of the National Guards of the Seine, shall be immediately removed. Then M. Berrot will be replaced by General Regnault de St. Jean d'Angeli, who was lately Minister of War. The confirmation of all this, and tripotages, will be given in a few days; but, it is a certain fact that General Changarnier, having met the President at Long champs, Louis Napoleon ordered his coachman to stop, and then the General made his horse advance near the door of the carriage, which was driven slowly in order to allow the two men to speak and to be seen speaking.

It was at the return from this promenade, on Friday last, that a tag at took place in the Avenue Marigny, between a gang of Decembraillards and men

It was at the return from this promenade, on Friday last, that a fight took place in the Avenue Marigny, between a gang of Decembraillands and mon who were standing by the Elysee. The partisans of the President uttered the cries of Vive le President! Vive le Empereur! and the republicans, Vive la Republique! Jude unt! Words of anger were exchanged, and followed by blows. A general melectock place, and was ended by the arrest of two republicans, which was not considered fair play by the inoficusive spectators, who had been witnesses of the affair. of the attair.

The newspaper Le Siècle is now under the entire supervision of General Cavaignae, and has become the representative of honest republicanism. In a meeting of the stock-holders of that journal, Dr.

Insuit.

A riot of a very serious kind took place on the 15th instant, at Aspat. It first originated in some paltry sereinde given to a widower who had married a young woman; the gendarmes having arrived to disperse the mob, the rioters attacked them with stones, and a terrible fight took place; nevertheless several persons were arrested by a troop of 120 soldiers, and taken to the prison of St. Gandens. The socialists of that city having assembled, attacked again the soldiers, in order to set free the prisoners, but the resistance was great, and the Prefect of the De, attment showed the most decided courage; finally the socialists were driven off, and many of Le, artment showed the most decided courage finally the socialists were driven off, and many of them seized to augmennt the number of prisoners.

Nome. The Grand Duke of Iussany and an interview with the Pope, and went to Naples, from which he was to return with the King, to meet with the Grand Dukes of Parma and Plaisance. The Emperor of Austria is also expected at Rome.

A correspondence of the highest importance, written by Mazzini to the Central Revolutionary Committee of Italy, whose sitting is at Rome, has been discovered by the Papal police. It is said that an attempt was to be made in May next.

One of the best generals, made illustrious in the kingdom of Naples, Florestan Pepe, elder brother of Gereral Guillaume Pepe, who is now a political exile in Paris, died at Naples, on the 3d instant.

From Germany, we receive news that all the members of the Cobourg family, the King of Edgivm, the reigning Prince of Cobourg, and the Duke of Cobourg-Kohari are to meet in London, to hold a congress with Prince Albert, for the object of regulating the order of succession in the principalities of Thuringen, as well as the money and properly matters belonging to it.

It is somewhat certain that the German Diet will congregate on the let of May, and that all the States of Germany will be represented there. Austria prefers now the return to the Diet to any other combination. Bavaria has had great influence upon this determination

Letters received from Vienna announce that a serious misus derstanding is soon to arise between Austria and the Sublime Porte. The Sultan, with the advice and consent of France and England, is inclined to release the Hungarian prisoners who are living under his surveillance in Asia Minor; but the cabinet of Vienna suys that an act of the kind will make the Sublime Porte declare was against Austria. There is also a very serious accusation brought by Turkey against Austria, which is, that the latter givernment furnishes arms and ammunition to the insurgents of Bosmia and Erzogovina to resist the Turkish army. The cabinet of Vienna, it is said, have the intention to conquer the whole continent on this side of Europe. Last, though not leas

The Countess Nesselrode, who was born Counter

The Countess Messeirede, who was born Countess Gorcha, and was married to Count of Nesselrede, great commerciain and aid-de-camp of the Carr, died on the IAth instant. Her funeral was magui-ficent and ail the diplomatic corps attended on the

We have received the intelligence of the brutal and barbarian systa of punishment, for the sightest offences, adopt of by the despots of Austria towards Italian subjects. What generous heart core not palpitate with a priment of just indignation, at the rectul of such a recities, as those which are so often taking place in Italy! The cruelties of Turkey toward the Greek through a series of centurar, finally arcused the Aympathies of the whole Christian world in favor of the oppressed, and Greece became independent a differ by the united influence of the great nations of Europe. The leng continued cruelties of the Austra's government in Leinbardy, must at no distant day, call a similar union of the generous nations of the world,

[From the London Times, April 22]

After a collapse of three years, the Chartist National Convention begins to pluck up its spirits, and, as if nothing daunted, has chosen the 10th of April as the date of a comprobrasive programme. Such of the continental agitators as cendescended to visit this reactionary metropolis at the approaching Exhibition, have thus an opportunity of seeing that if we declined to join the dance of revolution, it was not for want of an opportunity at home. The charter, as interpreted in this document, goes at once to the root of all our social disorders. While the Legislature has been feebly nibbling at this or that nuisance for these hundreds of years, and have only strengthened the prescription of wrong, Mr. Reynolds and his friends are prepared to make a clean sweep without more ado. On the important subjects of the land, the church, education, labor, poverly, taxes, the debt, the currency, the army, the navy, the militia, and the press, these gentlemen speak with a fulness and decision which assure us they would have no difficulty in forming a chartist cabinet prepared to undertake all these departments. The six points of the charter have hitherte failed to satisfy prudent politicians, in consequence of certain vague apprehensions as to the working of a legislature framed on this plan. The convention has now removed the unpleasant doubt that hung over their intentions. They tell us, without any reserve, what they expect from a parliament of their own choice, and, in fact, instead of the charter being itself the end of a people's aspirations, we are now presented with a further "ultimatum," to which the charter, we are assured, will immediately conduct us. There is a rising school, which, to a certain extent, occupies the same ground as Chartism; it is fed by the same instincts, scizes the same class of minds, and every now and then is seen to divide the interests of the same political cuises. From February 15 to June 15, 1848, two powers, the weather and far more adapted to captivate out of three. It finds itself annihilated before the tempests of passion that occasionally sway all democracies the way of territorial capidity or national jealousy. It embraces far more gladly the idea of a great industrial compact, which is to give every man a due reward for his work, without the suicidal competition, the flagrant inequalities, the soul destroying drudgery, the terrible risks, of common manufacture and commerce. This is the main idea of socialism, and it is utterly incompatible with political freedom under any name whatever. The chartists, however, do not wish to quarrel either with socialism or with the socialists, and, like Ledru kellin and his friends in the late revolutionary government, they would fain keep

ever. The chartists, however, do not wish to quarrel either with socialism or with the socialists, and, like Ledru Riellin and his friends in the labe revolutionary government, they would fain keep the peace as long as they can with so captivating a principle, and so formidable a rival. With some slight reserves, the socialist system is engrafted into the present manifesto in the shape of a labor law, proposing to abrogate the relation of master and man, to rescue the "creator" from his subjection to the "creature," to conduct industrial works by co-operative association, connected in a national union, and assisted with grants from a credit fund opened by the State. This of course is the very thirg we used to read of three years ago in the proceedings at the Luxembourg. Oddly enough, just before the secialist article of this programme come a few words at the tail of the article on education, which, if carried into effect, would strike at the very loot of socialism. After providing that every-body shall be taught whatever he wishes to learn at the expense of the State, the article further ordains, "That industrial schools be established, in which the young may be taught the various trades and professious, thus gradually superseding the system of apprenticeship." How is this compatible with the principles of co-operative associations?

The views of the chartists on the subject of taxation a squire some importance from the fact that they do not seem to contemplate any immediate reduction of the national expenditure, but rather the centrary. They propose to go on paying the interest of the national expenditure, but rather the contrary. They propose to go on paying the interest of the national debt, but reckning that interest as an instalment of the capital; their object, of course, being not to spare themselves, but the next generation. In like manner the standing army is to be maintained until suitable changes in our colonies and at home shall have dispensed with its aid: and, meanwhile, certain reforms in enlistm

The following is the programme "adopted by the Chartist Convention on the 10th of April":—
The paramount duty of a Chartist National Convention is to promote chartist organization, to keep that organization distinct from every other political movement or alloy, and to spread through all classes political and social knowledge to the utmost of its lower. 1. It is, therefore, resolved, for the better reor-

1. It is, therefore, resolved, for the better reorganization of chartism:—

1. That, since by each and all of the franchise measures now before the people (excepting that embodied in the charter), the middle classes would gain far more votes than the working gelass, which would place the latter in a more powerlers position than at present, the charter must be agitated for in its entirety—that the emission of any one of its points would impair the utility of the remainder—and that, therefore, pepular support must be withheld from all iranchise measures falling short of its provisions.

provisions.

2. That the clause in the original bill for the

2. That the clause in the original bill for the charter, specifying that every male adult should have the vate, unless convicted of crime, be modified to imply a deprivation of the vote merely while undergoing punishment for crime, since, the punishment for an offence once undergone, no after penalty ought, in justice, to attach to the individual.

3. That a national petition for the charter be presented to Parliament, such petition to be prepared on the following plan:—Simultaneous meetings for passing the petition to be held in every town or borough, where practicable. At such meetings two tellers to be appointed to count the numbers present; the petition, together with a declaration affirming the numbers in favor of such petition, to be signed by the tellers and chairman of the meeting.

4. That, in anticipation of a dissolution of parliament, all boroughs where the chartist body are strong enough to contest the election, forthwith fix on candidates pledged to the charter in its entirety, form election committees, subscribs funds, commence agitating the district, and bring their influence to bear on the constituency. That where the candidate cannot go to the poll, a chartist be put in nomination upon every hustings in the kingdom, when it is possible to seize that opportunity for spreading chartist knowledge.

11. Municipal and parochial power should be vested in the hands of the people, since disfranchisement in local matters is as unjust as the restriction of the elective franchise. Therefore, it is resolved:—

I. That the assistance which chartist organiza-

I. That the assistance which chartest organiza-tion may derive from municipal and local power be not lost sight of, and that practical steps be taken in all townships and parishes (where democratic or-ganization is in existence) to contest the municipal elections.

2 That addresses be issued to the people relative

elections.

2 That addresses be issued to the people relative to menicipal and parochial legislation, and that the question of municipal and parochial universal suffrage be brought before the public on principles analogous to those of the charter.

III. It is further resolved that the agitation for the charter be carried among the trades, to strengthen both movements through mutual aid; that communications be entered into with the executives of the trades' unions, the various trades' bodies, and associations of working men, for that purpose, pointing out the reciprocal advantage to accuse from co-operation between the two great sections of reformers.

IV. That the agricultural counties be divided into districts; that tracts and addresses to farmers and laborers be prepared and issued.

That missionaries taking with them a supply of such tracts and addresses be sent into the several districts, and that public meetings and lectures be held in the rural towns for the purpose of establishing localities.

That missionaries be also sont to the Irish people, and to the colliers, miners, and railway laborers.

The expenses, where necessary, to be borne by the National Chartist Fund.

This convention is further of opinion, that the best way to entile sympathy with the chartist movement is to show its bearings on the grio-rances of all suffering classes, that these classes may be laught to see in chartlen the leverage of their hopes; that the best way to impress and weaken

class government can or will aford; pouring one

class government can or will aford; pouring one continuous stream of agitation on class government, from every portion of the toiling community; attacking every one of its monopolies; assailing every one of its strongholds, and breaking them down in detail, even to their foundation.

The convention is also of opinion that a political change would be inefficacious unless accompanied by a social change; that a chartist movement, unless accompanied with social knowledge, would result in utter failure; that we ought to enlist, not merely the politician, but the man of business; that we cannot claim or receive the support of the laborer, mechanic, farmer or trader, unless we show that we are practical reformers—that power would be safely vested in chartist hands—that we know their grisvances and how to redress them; that the charter would confer on them a positive, immediate, and, permanent benefit, and at once increase alike their comforts and resources.

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comforts and resources.

The chartist body should, therefore, stand forward

The chartist body should, therefore, stand forward as the protector of the oppressed; each suffering class should see in it the redresser of its several wrongs; it should be the connecting link that draws together, on one common ground, the now is lated bodies of the working classes—self-interest being the best tic able to bind them to each other.

It is, therefore, time that the self-interest of every one of the oppressed classes be appealed to. Each one of these classes demands a measure of social reform proportioned to its wants—though various, these requirements are not condicting—one right can never contradict another—truth can never antagonize with truth.

To stand forth as the uniter of all these isolated, but, in fact, homogeneous interests—to weld the

antagonize with truth.

To stand forth as the uniter of all these isolated, but, in fact, homogeneous interests—toweld the millions into one compact mass—to evoke the dormaint mind of the country, and thus to launch the gathered power in the right direction, is the duty and endeavor of this delegation of the people.

The convert on, deeply impressed with this truth, while keeping chartism distinct as an organized political bony, not joining any other section, nor mixing it with any other organization, recommends that public attention be directed to the following principles:—That the subjoined remedial measures be submitted to the classes severally interested; that their supjort of chartist organization be solicited, on the ground of these reforms, and that these be made the subject of continuous and universal instruction.

This convention believes that the land is the inslienable inheritance of all mankind, and that, therefore, its present monopoly is repugnant to the laws of God and nature. The nationalization of the land is the only true basis of national prosperity.

With a view of arriving at this altimatum, it is resolved that the following measures be successively urged upon the public:—

1. The establishment of a board of agriculture.

2. The restoration of poor, common, church, and crown lands to the people.

Such land do be divided in suitable proportions. All persons located upon them to be tenants of the State, paying a preportionate rent-charge for their holdings.

3. Compensation to out-going tenants for im

holdings.

3. Compensation to out-going tenants for im-

Tenants not to be tied down to any old covenants

Tenants not to be tied down to any old covenants or retation of crops.

The repeal of the game laws.
All rents to be commuted into corn-rents.

4. The State to be empowered to purchase land, for the purpose of locating thereon the population, as tenants, individually or in association, paying arent-charge to the State. The funds for that purpose to arise from the rent-charge payable on the common, church, poor, and crown lands above-mentioned, and such other sources as may hereafter be determined.

determined.

5. Government purchasing land as above not to be permitted to sell again, but to held such lands as national property for ever, letting them to tenants in such quantities and under such conditions as may secure freedom to the tenant and safety to the State.

6. The State to have priority of purchase, at fair

o. The crate to have priority of purchase, at fair current prices.

7. To provide for the final and complete nationalization of land, the State to resume possession of the soil as rapidly as the existing interests can be extinguished by process of law, by death, by surrender, or by any means accordant with justice and a generous treatment of all classes.

render, or by any means accordant with justice and a generous treatment of all classes.

Religion should be free; as spiritual, it ought not to be subject to temporal control.

Therefore the convention recommend:—

1. Complete separation between church and State

2. All church temporalities to be declared nations properly, except such individual endowments a have been voluntarily and legally made.

All ecclesiastical buildings, of which it can be clearly shown that their cost was defrayed from national funds, to belong to the State. The persuasion now using these edifices to continue in the or joyment of the mon equitable conditions.

3. Titles and church rates to be abolished.

4. The State not to interfere with the internal polity of any church. All ecclesiastics to be appointed in any way their respective congregation think fit, and to be paid voluntarily by the congregations that employ their services.

5. Ecclesiastical licenses for purposes of education to be unnecessary.

III.—EDUCATION.

As every man has a right to the means of physical life, so he has to the means of mental activity It is as urjust to withold aliment from the mind a it is to deny food to the body. Education should, therefore, be national, universal, gratuitous, and, to a certain extent, compulsory.

It is the efore recommended:—

1. That schools, colleges, and universities, supported by the State, be gratuitously open to every citizen, and that it be compulsory with all parents to have their children educated in the common branches of learning.

2. That education, in its higher branches, be

branches of learning.

2. That education, in its higher branches, be equally gratuitous, but optional.

3. That industrial schools be established, in which the young may be taught the various trades and professions, thus gradually superseding the system of apprenticeship.

I.abor is the creator of a nation's wealth—as such, the most important element of its prosperity.

Labor is the creator of a nation's wealth—as such, the most important element of its property. Notwithstanding this, the relation of master and man has been repugnant to the well being of socioty; the creator has hitherto been the servant of the creature; labor has been the sleve of capital, and groaned under a system of wages-slavery, contrary to every principle of freedom.

To elevate labor from its present depressed condition, the following measures are proposed, with a view to the more rapid abrogation of wages-slavery and the development of the co-operative principle;—

That all co-operative associations for indus

1. That all co-operative associations for industrial purposes have a right to registration and enrolment without payment of fees, and to possess an unrestricted number of affiliated branches.

2. That the law of partnership he so altered as to remove existing difficulties in the way of association.

to remove existing difficulties in the way of association.

3. That since the co-operative principle is essential for the well being of the people, since the centralization of wealth ought to be counteracted by a distributive tendency, and since its accumulation in the bands of isolated clubs is an evil secondary only to that of its monopoly by individuals, all future co-operative attempts, until the complete readjustment of the labor question, be modelled on a national basis, and connected in a national mion, of which the different trades and societies be localities or branches; and that the profits, beyond a certain amount, of each local society, should be paid into a general fand, for the purpose of forming additional associations of working men, and thus see ilerating the development of associated and independent labor.

4. That a credit fund be opened by the State, for the purpose of advancing money, on certain condi-

4. That a credit tank be opened by the purpose of airwancing money, on certain conditions, to bodies of working men, desirous of associating together for industrial purposes.

As it is the duty of every man to work, so every man has the right to the means of work; and those mable to work through infirmity or age, have a right to support at the hands of the State.

right to support at the hands of the State.

Therefore—

1. All able-bodied persons, who cannot support themselves, should be supplied with remunerative work, and, where possible, located on the land.

2. Where the State cannot find work for the unemployed, it is bound to support them until labor is provided.

3. The unemployed should be supported by the State, not by the parish—and the cost be defrayed out of the national revenue.

4. The aged and infirm should be supported in their own homes, in the houser of their relatives, or in special buildings erected by government, at the option of the recipients.

option of the recipients.

YI.—TAXATION.

Taxation on industry represses the production of wealth—on luxuries, encourages governments in foatering excess—on necessary commodities, as injuriously on the people's health and comfort.

All taxation ought, therefore, to be levied as land and accumulated property.

YII.—THE NATIONAL NEW.

This debt having been incurred by a class government for class purposses, cannot be considered as legally contracted by the people.

It is, moreover, absurd that forms government on the mortgaged to obtainly for the fallies of misfortunes of their ancestors, and the deat be their repaid several times over.

The national debt ought, therefore, to be figure ted by the money now commally pad as interest, applied as repayment of the capital, until ruch repayment is completed.

The convention considers that a change in our

The source that remaining that a charge in the currency laws is absolutely accountry for the welface of the country, and recommends that the executive concatten of the Northwest has the Association, by addresses and tests, direct the

attention of the country to this coldect.

[tanding agmics agg contrary to the principles of

There still seems much to be done before the 1st of May—the number of empty packing cases seems to increase instead of diminishing. Many more fine specimens of sculpture have been uncovered, and the coup d cul is already gratifying. I fear the beat will be very considerable when the sun is bright, in despite of the canvass covering on the top. I perceive that the New York Howeld has a special correspondent for the exhibition, so I shall not enter into any further details. The number of foreigners increases daily—it is amusing, at the Opera, to hear German, French, and Italian spoken in every direction.

respondent for the exhibition, so I shall not eater into any further details. The number of foreigners increases daily—it is amusing, at the Opera, to hear German, French, and Italian spoken in every direction.

The chief political topic of the day has been the military insurrection in Portugal. The most remarkable point in this insurrection, is how a man of the high standing of Marshall Duke of Saldanha, could have placed himsolf at the head of a rebelliou, unless convinued of success, or at least unless he could rely upon a great pertion of the army. It is not improbable that his hatred of Count Thomas blinded his cooler judyment, and that the passiens of the man overcame the prudent foresight of the statesman, or that he had been grossly deceived by false promises of the army. Immediately on the outbreak, the King of Portugal placed himself at the head of the troops at his disposal, and marched on Santarem, which city was supposed to be favorable to Saldanha. This bold step paralyzed the efforts of the partisans of Saldanha, who, according to the last advices received, was in full retreat towards the Spanish frontier. From the detailed account of the insurrection, you will perceive that Saldanha's a pipeal to the Duke of Terceira, to give up Sastarem, remained without effect. That letter of Saldanha's is the programme of the whole movement. The reply of the Count de Casal, governor of Oporto, though breathing great respect for the Duke Marshal, is a sonvineng proof that many of the men he relied upon have groved true to the queen and country. Saldanha will probably pay this rush attempt with his life. The British squadron remains in the Tagus, and some French man-of-war have been despatched there without delay. The French journals do not hesiste to attribute the insurrection to the machinations of Lord Palmerston—an accusation which I believe to be totally devoid of foundation.

In France a political crisis is rapidly approaching. The great object of Lords Napoleon is to obtain a revision of the constitution

Lord Palmerston is said to have sent instructions to Berne, to the English Charge d'Affairs, to refuse passports to any more relugees descrous of proceeding to England. This step has given rise to a good deal of comment. I believe it is true, but explanations will be demanded as soon as the House meets. The rumors of a rising in England have ded away, but in addition to our own police force, detachments of police from the foreign states will be on active, though secret, service in London daring the whole period of the exhibition.

The chartist convention has issued its official programme. It is dated 19th April, (anniversary of the great chartist movement in 1818.) and duly signed by all its members. I enclose the document for your own comments. The Daily None is the only morning journal that gives its support to the cause. That journal, in its number of this day, devotes an article to the subject. I quote the following passage:—

an article to the subject. I quote the following passage:—

The danger to our social fabric, our political institutions, our security our peace, threatens, not from socialism or from that class which is supposed to generate it, but from a class of society at quite the other extreme. It is the lords of the land that are conspiring against the stability of things and of ideas amongst us. They it is who are conspiring, socially as well as politically. And were it possible for them to succeed in grasping the power, and reversing the policy of the country, and illustring the supply of the people's food, as well as of peanlyzing the capabilities for giving employment which charp food gives to capital and industry, then, indeed, one might fear the rice of anti-social and subversive doctrines. Then, indeed, a theory or a religion, very like communism, might arise, not merely in the lower but in the middle and better ranks of the commercial classes, which would ask by what right a class intimical to them was allowed to monopolize legislative power, and to con-

was allowed to monopolize legislative power, and to con vert it to the swelling of their private fortunes. vert it to the swelling of their private fortunes.

The Emperor of Austria has issued an imperial decree establishing a Council of the Empire—a sort of consulting council on matters of state. It is, however, very limited in its powers. It looks more like a check upon the deliberations of the ministry than anything else. The Emperor has been confined to his room from indisposition, but is reported convalencest. The Austrian army on the frontiers of Fiedmont is now very formidable.

There is nothing new in Italy.

The ratifications of the treaty of commerce and navigation between England and Sardinia were exchanged on the 5th inst. It states

and navigation between England and Sardinias were exchanged on the 5th inst. It states the reciprocal desire of the two nations to give full effect to the benefits to be derived from the repeal of the Navigation laws in England, and to the act of the Oshigation laws in England, and of differential duties in Sardinia. Perfect equality in all matters connected with shipping, merchandise, and general rights, is stipulated for in the usual terms on behalf of the subjects of each country, participation in the constant trade being, of course, excluded on both sides. The vessels of either power, however, may discharge part of their cargo at one ticapation in the consting trade being, of course, excluded on both sides. The vessels of either power, however, may discharge part of their carge at one port, and proceed with the reavander to other ports at pleasure. As regards the freedom to be enjoyed by hritish subjects of entering into trading occupations in Sardinia, exceptions are made in connection with the existing Crown monopolies of tobacco, salt, gunpowder, bail and shot, and playing cards; while, on the other hand, it is agreed that in compensation for the advantages granted to Sardinia by the trenty, the reductions in the customs' daties conceded by Sardinia to Belgium in January hast shall also be conceded to Great Eritain from and after the 1st of June next. These reductions will apply to metals, glass, China paper, books, refined sugar, leather, and codish, as well as to yarr and manufactures of wool, flax, hemp, and cotion. In almost every case the reduction is equal to about 50 per cent from the previous duties. In that of codish it is 25 per cent. At the same time, the export duties are lowered upon raw silk to If 50c., a pon raw lamb skins to 1st, and upon kid skins to 50f. A special declaration is also made, that the advantages of the treaty shall be applicable to the lonian Islands in their trade with Sardinia, so soon as the local government of the islands shall extend similar privileges to that country.

Both operas draw good houses. Mario and Grisi

ernment of the islands shall extend similar privi-leges to that country.

Both operas draw good houses. Mario and Grisi-drew down thunders of appliance on Tuesday, in the "Higuenota." Last night Castellar, Tamberlick, and Formes, met with great success in "Roberto il Isavolo," whilst at Her Majesty's theatre, the great Lablache, the lively Poprez, and finished Soutag, reap laurels nightly. The other theatres are countly erowick.

are equally crowded.

Lord Langdale, late Muster of the Rolls, died the

The Queen, according to some papers, has had a fausse couche, but is perfectly recovered. Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald. Manchesten, (Eng.) April 25, 1851. Grand Linner to Captain West, of the U. S. Mit

Steamer Atlantic.

A magnificent dinner was given on Saturday night last, at the Albion Hotel, in this city-the great work hop of the world-in bonor of our American Captain James West, of the ocean steamship Atlantic. It was one of the happiest affairs, from beginning to end, that I have ever witnessed; and it is a testimonial which should repay Capt. West for the nights of sleepless anxiety he suffered when all on terra firms thought that he and his noble eteumer were in the "deep becom of the ocean

The following was the original call, sigued by The following was the original call, signed by some fifty gentlemen:

"The andersigned, decirous of testifying to Capt.
James West, of the United States Mad Steamship Atlantic, their high appreciation of his qualities as a commander fridanger theman, hereby request his acceptance of a public dinner at the Albon Hotel, Manchester, on anturing evening, April 19th."

The following gentlemen were selected to officiate on the occasion: President Alexander Henry, Esq., Member of Parliament, Manchester, Plust Vice President— Geo. D. Parrish, Philadeppina, Second Vice President— dent Samuel McLeau, New York, Stewards—

n. B. Lewis, Philadelphin; N. Sullivan, New rk; J. E. Kendall, Manchester; G. A. Fanshaw, N. York; L. K. Morris, New York; N. S. Len-

World's Pair, and Col. J. S. Du Solle, of Phila-

company was composed of the following

Presse. It appears that a large meeting of all the socialists took place last week, in order to se' set the best man to oppose Louis Napoleon, and that Mr. Nadaud, a mason by trade, has been elected by them. General Cavaignae, the statue who crushed the anarchists in June, 1848, vas also put

meeting of the stock-holders of that journal, Dr. Girardeau de St. Gervais, who has the largest share of Le Stielle, was much opposed to the introduction of such politics, which, said he, would perhaps be injurious to the welfare of the paper; but he was not supported by any of his colleagues, and thus the majority was obtained by the General. Till now no one has been able to tell the political opinions of Le Stiele.

The Chartent was seized on Friday last, under the accusat on of having published a caricature of Louis Napoicon driving a carriage à la tandem, and the moite to which was —Prix de l'addresse aux Champ Elysées. This was considered as a personal insuit.

be, at the secialists were driven of, and many of them seized to augmennt the number of prisoners. This tesson was sufficient to put an end to the cheeke, which, thus far, has not yet been renewed.

The anniversary of the 4th of May, 1848, is fast approaching, and many preparations are made in the public places of Paris. It is said that a manifestation of the socialist party will take place on the occasion. This may be, but, generally speaking, an anticipated itoit is a defeated cheeke.

Ceneral Narvaez, who was living in Paris, was obliged to leave suddenly for Loja, in Spain, whee his mother, the Countess Canada Alta, was breathing her last. In order to explain his return to the Pennsuia, which would have, perhaps, been considered by many as strange, in the political crisis of Spain. General Narvaez wrote to the minister of Queen Isabella, and proceeded on his said journey.

From Portugal advices have been received, which contain the news that the insurrection which had been attempted by Marshal Saldanha, was of no consequence. This intriguing man had fled to Spain, and was on his way to Madrid. It is supposed that he will seek a refuge in England.

Liverything is apparently calm in Italy, though Lombaudy, now occupied by Austrian troops, looks like a volcano on the eve of an eruption. A subterranean opposition is made to the government, and it may, one day or another, take a more threatening aspect. The people used to smoke a good deal, but, in order to make leose the government, who has put a tax on tobacco, they have, by a mutual understanding, stopped smoking. This is somewhat like the destruction of tea in the harbor of Boston, during the war of independence.

At Rome, the most important news is that of a league made by the Pope, Naples, Tuseany, Parma and Modena, to resist the efforts of democracy and socialism. It is supposed that the project will be approved by the political powers of Europe, for it would allow France to withdraw her troops from which he was to return with the King, to meet with the G

The Arcinbishop of St. Paul, United States, offi-clates in the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, of Paris, during the Holy Week, and on Easter San-

I have also to mention the deaths of General Le tancois, and M. Coralli, a representative of the e have received the intelligence of the bruta

id, taught to see in chartless the leverage of their hopes; that the best way to impress and weaken class government, is to show those who yet support it that the chartists would de them more good than